

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1805.

[No 2241.]

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders and subscribers in the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, that a meeting of said Stockholders and subscribers is to be held at the House in Newport, on Wednesday the 27th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. when and where a general attendance is requested, as business of importance to their interests is to be transacted; and for re-building said Bridge are to be considered; assessments on the shares to be ordered; bye-laws, in addition to those existing, to be adopted; and many other matters materially affecting the interests of said Stockholders and subscribers, to be acted upon.

Five Stockholders having power to convene a meeting, the above is called by us.

CHRIS. CHAMPLIN,
CALEB GARDNER,
JAMES ROBINSON,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
D. LYMAN,
JOHN L. BOSS,
FRANCIS BRINLEY,
AUDLEY CLARKE,

Stockholders.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm of JOHN G. WHITEHORNE, and Co. which included John G. Whitehorne, John Earl, jun. and Samuel Whitehorne, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of March instant; from and after that period the business will be continued and carried on under the Firm of JOHN G. and SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.

The Firm of Earl and Whitehorne will also continue to exist on the 25th instant, and from that period the business will be carried on by JOHN EARL, jun. who intends to keep up a regular supply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. as usual.

The Subscribers, desirous of promoting the interests of each other, solicit a continuance of their former Customers to both branches, with assurances that every exertion will be made, to merit their favours. Any person having open and unsettled accounts with either Firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, without delay.

JOHN G. WHITEHORNE,
JOHN EARL, jun.
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

HAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-Street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his Friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them. Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

A VARIETY of fashionable STRAW BONNETS and WREATHS, just received, and for Sale, at No. 106, Thames-Street.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. TYRRELL—Possession to be given the 1st day of May next—For terms apply to William Ellery, jun. or

W. MARCHANT.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Newport, have extended the term the 13th day of October next, for the creditors of HONORACE SENTER, late of Newport, Physician, deceased, whose estate has been represented in order to bring in and prove their claims, before the creditors, who will meet for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, on the first days in April, May and June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Office of Daniel Lyman and S. Silliman, in said Newport.

JOHN EARL, jun.
WILLIAM TURNER, } Com'rs.
THOMAS HORNSBY,
Newport, March 15, 1805.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of ISAAC SENTER, late of Newport, Physician, deceased, or of Elizabeth Senter, of said Newport, Widow, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscribers for payment; and all persons who are indebted to the estate of the said Isaac, Elizabeth, or Horace Senter, are informed, that suits will be commenced against them, unless immediate payment is made to

CHRISTOPHER GREENE, } Administrators
Or, upon the estates of
S. SILLIMAN, } Isaac, Elizabeth,
and Horace Senter,
deceased.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-House and Orchard thereon now in the possession of SAM BARBER.—An indisputable title will be given and the terms of payment made easy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, February 22, 1805.

LETTER-PAPER.

This day received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury, A FEW reams of large, superfine, wove, 4to. Post, hot-pressed English Letter-Paper, (gilt and plain).—Also a few reams of common do. VERY CHEAP, by the ream or single quire.

Newport March 15, 1805.

WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, have appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL GRAFTON, late of Newport, Sail-Maker, deceased, represented insolvent:—All persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within six months from the 11th inst. being the time allowed by said Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } Com'rs.
JOB TOWNSEND,

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
RHODY GRAFTON, Adm'x.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Tickenburgs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Melasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said Elizabeth Miller, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
WILLIAM ENGS.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hoghead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and } Brandy per pipe
4th do. Barcelona
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hoghead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES ROBINSON,
SPERMACEI CANDLES, and Winter strained OIL, at his Spermacei-Works, in Newport.—He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.
Newport, January 11, 1805.

To LEASE, for One Year,
From the 25th of March next,
THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, January 25, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyfon, young Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.
Also, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.
N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.
Newport, June 1, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS: all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTH CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1805.

MESSAGE,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I COMMUNICATE, for the information of Congress, a letter of September 18th, from Commodore Preble, giving a detailed account of the transactions of the vessels under his command, from July the 9th to the 10th of September last past.

The energy and judgment displayed by this excellent officer, through the whole course of the service lately confided to him, and the zeal and bravery of his officers and men, in the several enterprises executed by them, cannot fail to give high satisfaction to Congress and their country, of whom they have deserved well.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 20, 1805.

Official and detailed Account of the Transactions in the Mediterranean.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Preble, to the Secretary of the Navy.

SIR,

I had the honor to write you from Messina, under date of the 5th of July: I then expected to have failed the day following, but was detained by bad weather until the 9th, when I left it with two small bomb vessels under convoy, and arrived at Syracuse, where we were necessarily detained four days. On the 14th I failed; the schooner Nautilus and Enterprize in company, with six gun-boats and two bomb vessels, generously loaned us by his Sicilian Majesty. The bomb vessels are about thirty tons, carry a thirteen inch brass sea mortar, and forty men. Gun-boats twenty-five tons, carry a long iron twenty-four pounder in the bow, with a complement of thirty-five men. They are officered and manned from the Squadron, excepting twelve Neapolitan bombardiers, gunners and sailors, attached to each boat, who were shipped by permission of their government. This step I found necessary, as every vessel in the Squadron was considerably short of complement. The gun-boats are constructed for the defence of harbours; they are flat-bottomed and heavy, and do not sail or row even tolerably well.—They were never intended to go to sea, and I find cannot be navigated with safety, unless assisted by tow-ropes from larger and better sailing vessels, nor even then in very bad weather. However, as they were the best I could obtain, I have thought it for the good of our service to employ them, particularly as the weather in July and August is generally pleasant, and without them my force is too small to make any impression on Tripoli.

On the 16th of July we arrived at Malta, where we were detained by contrary gales until the 21st, when we left it and arrived in sight of Tripoli the 25th, and were joined by the Siren, Argus, Vixen and Scourge. Our Squadron now consisted of the Constitution, three brigs, three schooners, two bombs, and six gun-boats—our whole number of men 1060. I proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for an attack on Tripoli, a city well walled, protected by batteries judiciously constructed, mounting 115 pieces of heavy cannon, and defended by 25,000 Arabs and Turks; the harbour protected by 19 gun-boats, two gallees, two schooners of eight guns each, and a brig mounting ten guns, ranged in order of battle, forming a strong line of defence at secured Moorings, inside a long range of rocks and shoals extending more than two miles to the eastward of the town, which forms the harbour, protects them from the northern gales, and renders it impossible for a vessel of the Constitution's draft of water to approach near enough to destroy them, as they are sheltered by the rocks, and can retire under that shelter to the shore, unless they choose to expose themselves in the different channels and openings of the reefs, for the purpose of annoying their enemies. Each of their gun boats mounts a heavy 18 or 26 pounder in the bow, and two brass howitzers on her quarters, and carries from 36 to 50 men. The gallees have each 100 men; schooners and brigs about the same number.

The weather was not favourable for anchoring until the 28th, when with the wind E. S. E. the Squadron stood in for the coast, and at 3 P. M. anchored per signal, Tripoli being then 2½ miles distant. At this moment the wind shifted suddenly from E. S. E. to N. N. W. and from thence to N. N. E. At 5 o'clock it blew strong, with a heavy sea setting directly on shore. I made the signal to prepare to weigh.—At 6, the wind

and sea having considerably increased, the signal was made for the Squadron to weigh and gain an offing; the wind continued veering to the eastward, which favoured our gaining sea room, without being obliged to carry so great a press of sail, as to lose any of our gun-boats, although they were in great danger. The gale continued varying from N. E. to E. S. E. without increasing much, until the 31st, when it blew away our reefed fore-sail and close reefed maintop-sail; fortunately the sea did not rise in proportion to the strength of the gale, or we must have lost all our boats. August the 1st, the gale subsided, and we stood towards the coast; every preparation was made for an attack on the town and harbour. August the 3d, pleasant weather, wind east, stood in with the Squadron towards Tripoli; at noon we were within two or three miles of the batteries, which were all manned; and observing several of their gun-boats and gallees had advanced in two divisions without the rocks, I determined to take advantage of their temerity; at half past 12 o'clock I wore off shore and made the signal to come within hail, when I communicated to each of the commanders my intention of attacking the enemy's shipping and batteries. The gun and mortar boats were immediately manned and prepared to cast off; the gun-boats in two divisions of three each: the first division commanded by Capt. Somers in No. 1, Lieut. Decatur in No. 2, and Lieut. Blake in No. 3. The second division commanded by Capt. Decatur in No. 4, Lieut. Bainbridge in No. 5, and Lieut. Trippe in No. 6. The two bombs were commanded by Lieut. Commandant Deput, and Mr. Robinson, first Lieut. of this ship. At half past one o'clock, having made the necessary arrangements for the attack, wore ship and stood towards the batteries; at 2 signal made to cast off the boats; at a quarter past 2, signal for bombs and gun-boats to advance and attack the enemy; at half past 2 general signal for battle; at 4 past 2 the bombs commenced the action by throwing shells into the town. In an instant the enemy's shipping and batteries opened a tremendous fire, which was promptly returned by the whole Squadron within grape shot distance; at the same time the second division of three gun-boats led by the gallant Capt. Decatur was advancing with sails and oars, to board the eastern division of the enemy, consisting of nine boats. Our boats gave the enemy showers of grape and musket balls as they advanced, they however soon closed, when the pistol, sabre, pike and tomahawk were made good use of by our brave tars. Capt. Somers being in a dull failer, made the best use of his weapons, but was not able to fetch far enough to windward to engage the same division of the enemy's boats, which Capt. Decatur fell in with; he, however, gallantly bore down with his single boat on five of the enemy's western division, and engaged within pistol shot, defeated and drove them within the rocks in a shattered condition, and with the loss of a great number of men. Lieut. Decatur in No. 2, was closely engaged with one of the enemy's largest boats of the eastern division, which struck to him, after having lost a large proportion of men; and at the instant that brave officer was boarding her, to take possession, he was treacherously shot through the head, by the captain of the boat that had surrendered, which base conduct enabled the poltroon (with the assistance he received from other boats) to escape. The third boat of Capt. Somers' division kept to windward, firing at the boats and shipping in the harbour; had she gone down to his assistance, it is probable several of the enemy's boats would have been captured in that quarter. Captain Decatur, in No. 4, after having, with distinguished bravery, boarded and carried one of the enemy, of superior force, took his prize in tow, and gallantly bore down to engage a second, which after a severe and bloody conflict he also took possession of. These two prizes had 33 officers and men killed, and 27 made prisoners, 19 of whom were badly wounded. Lieut. Trippe, of the Vixen, in No. 6 ran along side of one of the enemy's large boats, which he boarded, with only midshipman John Henly and nine men, his boat filling off before any more could get on board; thus was he left, compelled to conquer or perish, with the odds of 36 to 11. The Turks could not withstand the ardour of this brave officer and his assistants; in a few minutes the decks were cleared, and her colours hauled down. On board this boat 14 of the enemy were killed and 22 made prisoners, seven of which were badly wounded; the rest of their boats retreated within the rocks. Lieut. Trippe received eleven severe wounds, some of which were very dangerous, he spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Henly, and said he who exposed himself

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Five Stockholders having power to convene a special meeting, the above is called by us.

CHRIS. CHAMPLIN,
CALEB GARDNER,
JAMES ROBINSON,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
D. LYMAN,
JOHN L. BOSS,
FRANCIS BRINLEY,
AUDLEY CLARKE,

Stockholders.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm of JOHN G. WHITEHORNE, and Co. which included John G. Whiteborne, John Earl, jun. and Samuel Whiteborne, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of March instant; from and after that period the Distilling business will be continued and carried on under the Firm of JOHN G. and SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.

The Firm of Earl and Whiteborne will also cease to exist on the 25th instant, and from that period the business will be carried on by JOHN EARL, jun. who intends to keep up a regular supply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. as usual.

The Subscribers, desirous of promoting the Interest of each other, solicit a continuance of their former Customers to both branches, with assurances that every exertion will be made, to merit their favours.—Any person having open and unsettled accounts with either Firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, without delay.

JOHN G. WHITEHORNE,
JOHN EARL, jun.
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

A VARIETY of fashionable STRAW BONNETS and WREATHS, just Received, and for Sale, at No. 106, Thames-Street.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. TYRRELL.—Possession to be given the 15th day of May next.—For terms apply to William Ellery, jun. or

W. MARCHANT.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Newport, have extended the term to the 13th day of October next, for the creditors of HORACE SENTER, late of Newport, Physician, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, to bring in and prove their claims, before the subscribers, who will meet for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, on the first Mondays in April, May and June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Office of Daniel Lyman and Gold S. Silliman, in said Newport.

JOHN EARL, jun.
WILLIAM TURNER, } Com'rs.
THOMAS HORNSBY,

Newport, March 15, 1805.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of ISAAC SENTER, late of Newport, Physician, deceased, or of Elizabeth Senter, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscribers for payment; and all persons who are indebted to the estates of the said Isaac, Elizabeth, or Horace Senter, are informed, that suits will be commenced, unless immediate payment is made to

CHRISTOPHER GREENE, } Administrators
Or, } upon the estates of
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } Isaac, Elizabeth,
and Horace Senter,
deceased.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-House and Orchard thereon now in the possession of JOSHUA BARBER.—An indisputable title will be given and the terms of payment made easy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

LETTER-PAPER.

This day received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury, **A FEW** reams of large, superfine, wove, 4to. Post, hot-pressed English Letter-Paper, (gilt and plain).—Also a few reams of common do. **VERY CHEAP**, by the ream or single quire.

Newport March 15, 1805.

WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, have appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL GRAFTON, late of Newport, Sail-Maker, deceased, represented insolvent:—All persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within six months from the 11th inst. being the time allowed by said Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

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JOB TOWNSEND,

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

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Melasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.

Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said Elizabeth Miller, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE

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AN assortment of genuine Wines.
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St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and } Brandy per pipe
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An assortment of good Teas.
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Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES ROBINSON,
SPERMACEI CANDLES, and Winter strained OIL, at his Spermacei-Works, in Newport.—He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

TO LEASE, for One Year,

From the 25th of March next,

THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

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Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin,
Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.
Also, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
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A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS: all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTH CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1805.

MESSAGE,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I COMMUNICATE, for the information of Congress, a letter of September 18th, from Commodore Preble, giving a detailed account of the transactions of the vessels under his command, from July the 9th to the 10th of September last past.

The energy and judgment displayed by this excellent officer, through the whole course of the service lately confided to him, and the zeal and bravery of his officers and men, in the several enterprises executed by them, cannot fail to give high satisfaction to Congress and their country, of whom they have deserved well.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 20, 1805.

Official and detailed Account of the Transactions in the Mediterranean.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Preble, to the Secretary of the Navy.

SIR,

I had the honor to write you from Messina, under date of the 5th of July: I then expected to have sailed the day following, but was detained by bad weather until the 9th, when I left it with two small bomb vessels under convoy, and arrived at Syracuse, where we were necessarily detained four days. On the 14th I sailed; the schooners Nautilus and Enterprize in company, with six gun-boats and two bomb vessels, generously loaned us by his Sicilian Majesty. The bomb vessels are about thirty tons, carry a thirteen inch brass sea mortar, and forty men. Gun-boats twenty-five tons, carry a long iron twenty-four pounder in the bow, with a complement of thirty-five men. They are officered and manned from the squadron, excepting twelve Neapolitan bombardiers, gunners and sailors, attached to each boat, who were shipped by permission of their government. This step I found necessary, as every vessel in the squadron was considerably short of complement. The gun-boats are constructed for the defence of harbours; they are flat-bottomed and heavy, and do not sail or row even tolerably well.—They were never intended to go to sea, and I find cannot be navigated with safety, unless assisted by tow-ropes from larger and better sailing vessels, nor even then in very bad weather. However, as they were the best I could obtain, I have thought fit for the good of our service to employ them, particularly as the weather in July and August is generally pleasant, and without them my force is too small to make any impression on Tripoli.

On the 16th of July we arrived at Malta, where we were detained by contrary gales until the 21st, when we left it and arrived in sight of Tripoli the 25th, and were joined by the Siren, Argus, Vixen and Scourge. Our squadron now consisted of the Constitution, three brigs, three schooners, two bombs, and six gun-boats—our whole number of men 1060. I proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for an attack on Tripoli, a city well walled, protected by batteries judiciously constructed, mounting 115 pieces of heavy cannon, and defended by 25,000 Arabs and Turks; the harbour protected by 19 gun-boats, two galleys two schooners of eight guns each, and a brig mounting ten guns, ranged in order of battle, forming a strong line of defence at secured moorings, inside a long range of rocks and shoals extending more than two miles to the eastward of the town, which forms the harbour, protects them from the northern gales, and renders it impossible for a vessel of the Constitution's draft of water to approach near enough to destroy them, as they are sheltered by the rocks, and can retire under that shelter to the shore, unless they choose to expose themselves in the different channels and openings of the reefs, for the purpose of annoying their enemies. Each of their gun boats mounts a heavy 18 or 26 pounder in the bow, and two brass howitzers on her quarters, and carries from 36 to 50 men. The galleys have each 100 men; 100 men and brigs about the same number.

The weather was not favourable for anchoring until the 28th, when with the wind E. S. E. the squadron stood in for the coast, and at 3 P. M. anchored per signal, Tripoli bearing south 21 miles distant. At this moment the wind shifted suddenly from E. S. E. to N. N. W. and from thence to N. N. E. At 5 o'clock it blew strong, with a heavy sea setting directly on shore. I made the signal to prepare to weigh.—At 6, the wind

and sea having considerably increased, the signal was made for the squadron to weigh and gain an offing; the wind continued veering to the eastward, which favoured our gaining sea room, without being obliged to carry to great a press of sail, as to lose any of our gun-boats, although they were in great danger. The gale continued varying much, until the 31st, when it blew away our reefed foresail and clove reefed maintop sail; fortunately the sea did not rise in proportion to the strength of the gale, or we must have lost all our boats. August the 1st, the gale subsided, and we stood towards the coast; every preparation was made for an attack on the town and harbour. August the 3d, pleasant weather, wind east, stood in with the squadron towards Tripoli; at noon we were within two or three miles of the batteries, which were all manned; and observing several of their gun-boats and galleys had advanced in two divisions without the rocks I determined to take advantage of their temerity; at half past 12 o'clock I wore off shore and made the signal to come within hail, when I communicated to each of the commanders my intention of attacking the enemy's shipping and batteries. The gun and mortar boats were immediately manned, and prepared to cast off; the gun-boats in two divisions of three each; the first division commanded by Capt. Somers in No. 1, Lieut. Decatur in No. 2, and Lieut. Blake in No. 3. The second division commanded by Capt. Decatur in No. 4, Lieut. Bainbridge in No. 5, and Lieut. Trippe in No. 6. The two bombards were commanded by Lieut. Commandant Deut, and Mr. Robinson, first Lieut. of this ship. At half past one o'clock, having made the necessary arrangements for the attack, wore ship and stood towards the batteries; at 2 signal made to cast off the boats; at a quarter past 2, signal for bombs and gun-boats to advance and attack the enemy; at half past 2 general signal for battle; at 4 past 2 the bombs commenced the action by throwing shells into the town. In an instant the enemy's shipping and batteries opened a tremendous fire, which was promptly returned by the whole squadron within grape shot distance; at the same time the second division of three gun-boats led by the gallant Capt. Decatur, was advancing with sails and oars, to board the eastern division of the enemy, consisting of nine boats. Our boats gave the enemy showers of grape and musket balls as they advanced, they however soon closed, when the pistol, sabre, pike and tomahawk, were made good use of by our brave tars. Capt. Somers being in a dull sailer, made the best use of his sweeps, but was not able to fetch far enough to windward to engage the same division of the enemy's boats, which Capt. Decatur fell in with; he, however, gallantly bore down with his single boat on five of the enemy's western division, and engaged within pistol shot, defeated and drove them within the rocks in a shattered condition, and with the loss of a great number of men. Lieut. Decatur in No. 2, was closely engaged with one of the enemy's largest boats of the eastern division, which struck to him, after having lost a large proportion of men; and at the instant that brave officer was boarding her, to take possession, he was treacherously shot through the head, by the captain of the boat that had surrendered, which base conduct enabled the peltron (with the assistance he received from other boats) to escape. The third boat of Capt. Somers' division kept to windward, firing at the boats and shipping in the harbour; had she gone down to his assistance, it is probable several of the enemy's boats would have been captured in that quarter. Captain Decatur, in No. 4, after having, with distinguished bravery, boarded and carried one of the enemy, of superior force, took his prize in tow, and gallantly bore down to engage a second, which after a severe and bloody conflict he also took possession of. These two prizes had 33 officers and men killed, and 27 made prisoners, 19 of whom were badly wounded. Lieut. Trippe, of the Vixen, in No. 6 ran along side of one of the enemy's large boats, which he boarded, with only midshipman John Henly and nine men, his boat falling off before any more could get on board; thus was he left, compelled to conquer or perish, with the odds of 36 to 11. The Turks could not withstand the ardour of this brave officer and his assistants; in a few minutes the decks were cleared, and her colours hauled down. On board this boat 14 of the enemy were killed and 25 made prisoners, seven of which were badly wounded; the rest of their boats retreated within the rocks. Lieut. Trippe received eleven severe wounds, some of which were feverish; he spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Henly, and those who followed him—

Lieut. Bainbridge, in No. 5 had his sixteen yards shot away early in the action, which prevented his getting along side of the enemy's boats; but he galled them with a steady and well directed fire within musket shot; indeed he pursued the enemy until his boat grounded under the batteries; he was fortunately soon got off. The bomb-vessels kept their stations, although covered with the spray of the sea, although by the enemy's shot; they were well-conducted by Lieutenants Dent and Robinson, who kept up a constant fire from the mortars, and threw a great number of shells into the town. Five of the enemy's gun-boats and two galleys, composing the centre division, and stationed within the rocks as a reserve, joined by the boats that had been driven in and supplied with fresh men to replace those they had lost, twice attempted to row out, to endeavour to surround our gun-boats and their prizes. I as often made the signal to cover them, which was promptly attended to by the brigs and schooners, all of which were gallantly conducted, and annoyed the enemy exceedingly; but the fire from this ship kept their flotilla completely in check. Our grape-shot made great havoc among their men, not only on board their shipping, but on shore. We were several times within two cables length of the rocks, and within three of their batteries; every one of which, in succession, were silenced so long as we could bring our broadside to bear upon them. But the moment we passed a battery, it was re-animated, and a constant heavy fire kept up, from all that we could not point our guns at. We suffered most when wearing or tacking; it was then I most sensibly felt the want of another frigate. At half past four the wind inclining to the northward, I made the signal for the bombs and gun boats to retire from action, and immediately after, the signal to tow off the gun-boats and prizes, which was handsomely executed by the brigs, schooners and boats of the squadron, covered by a heavy fire from the Constitution. At three-quarters past 4 P. M. the light vessels, gun-boats and prizes, being out of the reach of the enemy's shot, I hauled off to take the bomb vessels in tow. We were two hours under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and the only damage received in this ship is a 24 pound shot nearly through the centre of the mainmast, 30 feet from the deck; main royal yard and sail shot away; one of our quarter deck guns damaged by a 32 pound shot, which at the same time shattered a marine's arm. The lower shrouds and two back stays were shot away, and our sails and running rigging considerably cut; we must impute our getting off thus well, to our keeping so near that they overshot us, and to the annoyance our grape shot gave them; they are however but wretched gunners. Gun-boat No. 5 had the main-yard shot away; and the rigging and sails of the brigs and schooners were considerably cut. Lieut. Decatur was the only officer killed, but in him the service has lost a valuable officer; he was a young man who gave strong promise of being an ornament to his profession; his conduct in the action was highly honourable, and he died nobly. The enemy must have suffered very much in killed and wounded, both among their shipping and on shore. Three of their gun-boats were sunk in their harbour, several of them had their decks nearly cleared of men by our shot, and a number of shells burst in the town and batteries which must have done great execution. The officers, seamen and marines of the squadron, behaved in the most gallant manner. The Neapolitans in emulating the ardour of our seamen, answered my highest expectations. I cannot but notice the active exertions and officer-like conduct of Lieut. Gordon, and the other lieutenants of the Constitution. Mr. Haraden, the master, gave me full satisfaction, as did all the officers and ship's company. I was much gratified by the conduct of Capt. Hall, and Lieut. Greenleaf, and the marines belonging to his company, in the management of six long 26 pounders on the spar deck, which I placed under his direction. Capt. Decatur speaks in the highest terms of Lieut. Thain, and midshipman M'Donough, of No. 4, as does Capt. Somers, of midshipmen Ridgely and Miller, attached to No. 7. Annexed is a list of killed and wounded, and enclosed a copy of my general orders on this occasion.

Killed—gun-boat No. 2, Lieut. James Decatur.

Wounded—Constitution, one marine.

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equal honour and dignity, "now we have caught the whale, let us have an eye to the shoal." Yes; the removal of Judge Chase was to be only the first removal; the rest of the Bench of the Supreme Court were immediately to follow. Judge Patterson was to have been the second, and was to have been impeached for prebending at the trial of Lyon under the Sedition Act. What was prepared as the ground for impeaching the other Judges, we have not heard. "But whenever the sacrifice of an innocent victim is resolved upon, it is easy to find sticks enough in any thicket where it has strayed, to offer it up with." Never, perhaps, was there a more unjust and injurious attack made on innocence and integrity, and never were more extraordinary and outrageous measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying it through. The venal press of administration, with scandalous and unexampled effrontery, were all opened against the accused, and their attacks continued pending the whole course of the trial. We in particular took notice of the Virginia paper, called the Richmond Enquirer. This insidious paper, assisted by the labours of your Edmund Randolph, your Hays, your Mafons, and others of the same stamp, soon after the trial commenced, advanced a new accusation against Judge Chase, respecting his conduct at the trial of Callender, and charged him with an indirect attempt to pack the jury; deeply lamenting that this had not been made an article in the impeachment. In the next number the writer forthwith was very sorry he had been so hasty and indiscreet, and had committed such an impropriety; for really it had not occurred to him, he swore in faith it had not, that to advance additional accusation against a man pending his trial, was rather unfair and improper. This was precisely the hypocrisy and the cunning of Anthony.

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The wretched attempt afterwards to wreak their poor and malevolent spite on the Constitution, is as disgraceful as it is wicked and alarming. We trust they will find themselves defeated there too.

We have not time to go through with the several articles of impeachment and make remarks on each as we very much wish it were in our power to; the reader is left to turn to them for himself and compare the votes with the several charges. We hope however we shall hear no more about Judge Chase's oppressive conduct toward Fries, for it will be seen that even Giles, the most inveterate of his enemies, acquitted him from all blame on this head; for which Mr. Giles is certainly entitled to some credit, although he voted against him on the 2d, 3d and 4th articles, comprehending most of the charges for his conduct on the trial of Callender. But this, you know, is not much to be wondered at, because Mr. Giles had expressly declared over and over again, that he had long since made up his mind on this part of the impeachment; and it would have been too much to expect the man to vote against himself. And as to this, some fastidious persons may possibly be a little puzzled to account for it, how Mr. Giles could reconcile it to his conscience to vote for convicting Judge Chase of a high crime and misdemeanor for overruling the objection to John Bassett to serving on the jury for the trial of Callender, "because he had made up his mind as to the publication from which the words charged to be libellous in the indictment were extracted."

It is to be observed, that there is only one article in which all the thorough going voters agreed; the last. If the reader will turn to Judge Chase's answer to this charge, he will find that his crime consisted in doing that, for which the "Immortal Washington" (as the impudent hypocrites now begin to call him) thus expressed himself to Judge Addison, of Pennsylvania.

Mount Vernon, March 4th, 1799.

SIR, Your favour of the 31st of January, inclosing your charge to the Grand Juries of the County Courts of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Pennsylvania, at the last December sessions, has been duly received, and for the inclosed I thank you.

I wish, sincerely, that your good example, in endeavouring to bring the people of the United States more acquainted with the laws and principles of their government, was followed. They only require a proper understanding of these, to judge rightly on all great national questions; but unfortunately,

infinitely more pains are taken to blind them by one description of men, than there is to open their eyes by the other; which, in my opinion is the source of most of the evils we labour under.

With very great esteem, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ALEXANDER ADDISON, Esq."

It will be recollected that it was for this same praise-worthy conduct, as Washington thought it, that Judge Addison was afterwards impeached, tried, and, as democracy had arrived at a higher state of perfectibility in the State of Pennsylvania than in the Senate of the United States, was fully convicted of a high crime and misdemeanor, and punished by being deprived of his office. The truth is, as we shall have occasion more fully to observe in our remarks on Mr. Jefferson's speech, these good friends of liberty and equality are determined on monopolizing the freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and whoever dare attempt to come in for any share of either, may expect condign punishment.

But in the selection of Judge Chase for their first victim, they most egregiously mistook their man. They relied on his want, as they supposed, of personal popularity. But he rose in his might; with abilities of the first order, he repelled their unjust charges and in such a manner that he has erected a monument to his fame, beyond the reach of time or accident to impair. His triumph over his and our enemies, affords a proud day for the cause of Federalism and sound principles.

It is supposed this acquittal will cost Mr. Chase, at least twenty thousand dollars; so that hereafter in the appointment of our Judges the first question ought to be, whether the candidate has a sufficient fortune to stand an impeachment, whenever the party in power chuse to attack him. How many hundred thousand dollars this impotent effort of party has cost the United States, it is impossible to conjecture; but that it has not been carried on, short of an immense expence, is very certain. Still we hear Mr. Jefferson canting on about the economy of his own administration, and censuring without decency the profuseness of that of Washington and Adams.

On the whole, we heartily congratulate every lover of truth and justice, every friend to innocence, every friend to social order, every man who feels a virtuous indignation against the proud oppressor, and the arbitrary tyrant, on the righteous issue of this solemn trial.

BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9 1805.

IT was not in our power to accompany the resolutions of Messrs. Randolph and Nicholson, given in our last, with the debates which arose on the occasion. We are now enabled to furnish our readers with a sketch of that debate, and regret, that it cannot be given more at large. Enough however is given to make every American blush for his country, when so glorified and important an assembly, as the House of Representatives of the U. S. is made the vehicle for envenomed spleen and mortified pride to vent themselves, when it is doomed silently and patiently to bear the petty humours of every domineering upstart, and to hear the most violent and indecent invectives against a co-ordinate legislative branch of the government, for daring to express an independent opinion.—Nay more.—These things should not only make us blush for the degradation of our country—but tremble for its liberties, when we see a few aspiring demagogues thus setting at defiance all laws of decency and decorum, and endeavouring to grasp all the powers of government. What! Because the members of the Senate, would not betray their trust, violate their oaths, and give up their independence to the pride, the ambition, or the interest of such men as Randolph and Nicholson, they are to be denounced and censured, and their conduct and motives questioned in the House of Representatives. Had any member of the Senate thus have dared, to question the conduct of the House of Representatives, it would have been considered as a breach of privilege, and that body would have been called on to punish the offending member.

We have but a melancholy prospect before us, if some important provision of the Constitution is to allay the angry passions, or to heal the wounded pride of every haughty and insolent demagogue. How does this case stand? The Senate of the United States, has dared to oppose the wishes of Messrs. Randolph and Nicholson, and therefore the House of Representatives is called on to pass a vote of censure, and the people, to alter the Constitution. Mighty indeed must be the resentment, which grasps at so great a sacrifice to be appeased.

Subject the Senate and the Judiciary to the House of Representatives, and in vain may unprotected innocence look for refuge from the oppression of power and influence. We shall soon become the ready instruments and willing slaves of a single despot. Several members voted against the resolutions, because they thought them impolitic and ill-timed, but approved of the principle.—Let the people be on their guard, lest these resolutions, start up in a more disguised dress, and in a more auspicious moment, if such alterations should ever be made, we

may bid adieu to our Constitution, and to it to our Union, Liberty and Property. There are many enemies to the Constitution, who have not the boldness openly to express such enmity. In a large party in Washington, the British Constitution became the subject of conversation. Mr. Randolph there declared, that in a Republican Government, there ought to be NO WRITTEN CONSTITUTION. His late conduct, is a commentary on this text. At this party, were a number of Mr. Randolph's political friends. And yet with this knowledge of his hostility to the constitution, they look up to him as one of their principal leaders and supporters, and yet profess to be the firmest friends and warmest advocates of that very Constitution, he is laboring thus secretly and openly to destroy. Hear, O Israel and judge.

In Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mazzei, he says "that their [meaning Washington, and the federalist] avowed object, is, to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form, of the British Government."

Randolph is now seeking to impose on us that "substance." He wishes to make Congress, like the Parliament of England, the paramount authority, and to make the Judges in this country as in England, dependent on the Legislature, by subjecting them to a removal, on the address of both houses.

It is an old and very successful trick among these pretended lovers of the people, to accuse others of intending the very mischief, they are preparing to commit. It is something like the perfoul, who attempts to screen himself from a fault, by accusing the injured, and thus putting him on the defensive. They raise a smoke, and then like Eneas in the cloud, walk on unobserved in the work of destruction.

It is already known, that Judge Chase had been acquitted by the Senate of all the charges brought against him, in the morning of the first of March. On the evening of the same day, the House of Representatives met according to adjournment and were proceeding, in great good humour, to dispatch the load of business, which in consequence of the impeachment, remained unfinished—when Mr. Randolph (who we believe had just taken his seat, about half past seven) rose, apparently in a high state of irritation, and addressed the chair. It was at first suggested to him that there were several bills from the Senate to be read; but he answered in his usual imperative tone, that they were of no importance compared to the business to which he wished to draw the attention of the House, and demanded of the Speaker, whether he had not a right to address the Chair. No answer being given—he proceeded, in a fit of bitter invective, against the decision of the Senate—but it is out of our power to pretend to give any sketch of his speech. He more than once called the Judge an *acquittal Felon*—talked of what had taken place, as the mere mockery of a trial, and ridiculed all idea of any offender ever being punished by impeachment. He observed, that it was high time that the people should begin to look to themselves, and forgetting all minor points, to rally round their real friends. After running on in this way for some time and calling on those who had voted with him for the impeachment, to support the resolution he was about to offer, he presented in the form and words following, and moved that it be considered.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified and confirmed by the legislatures of the fourths of the said states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States."

"The judges of the Supreme, and all other Courts of the United States, shall be removed from the President on the joint address of both Houses of Congress requesting the same, any thing in the Constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding."

This Resolution having been seconded, Mr. Nicholson got up, to appearance in a higher state of irritation and anger than precursor—and having expressed his personal acquiescence in every word which fell from his friend—said, That he not only agreed to him as far as he went, but thought that the resolution did not go far enough. He therefore begged leave to present another, which he thought was absolutely necessary, in order to prevent gentlemen in high stations, from getting altogether, to whom they owed authority with which they were invested. In his part, he could not see why the immediate Representatives of the people should be their seats only for two years, and that Senators, who were only the Representatives of the Representatives of the people, should continue to enjoy theirs during six.

Here follows Mr. Nicholson's Resolution.

"Resolved, That the following article, adopted by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and by the legislatures of three-fourths of the five States, shall become a part of the Constitution of the United States, viz.

"That the Legislature of any State may, whenever the said Legislature shall think proper, at any period whatever, any Senator of the United States, who may have been elected by them, whenever a vote of the Legislature of any State vacating the seat of any Senator of the United States who may have been elected by the said State, shall be made known to the Senate of the United States, the seat of such Senator shall then be vacated."

Lieut. Bainbridge, in No. 5 had his sixteen yards shot away early in the action, which prevented his getting along side of the enemy's boats; but he galled them with a steady and well directed fire within musket shot; indeed he pursued the enemy until his boat grounded under the batteries; he was fortunately soon got off. The bomb-vessels kept their stations, although covered with the spray of the sea, occasioned by the enemy's shot; they were well-conducted by Lieutenants Dent and Robinson, who kept up a constant fire from the mortars, and threw a great number of shells into the town. Five of the enemy's gun-boats and two galleys, composing the centre division, and stationed within the rocks as a reserve, joined by the boats that had been driven in and supplied with fresh men to replace those they had lost, twice attempted to row out, to endeavour to surround our gun-boats and their prizes, I as often made the signal to cover them, which was promptly attended to by the brigs and schooners, all of which were gallantly conducted, and annoyed the enemy exceedingly; but the fire from this ship kept their flotilla completely in check. Our grape-shot made great havoc among their men, not only on board their shipping, but on shore. We were several times within two cables length of the rocks, and within three of their batteries; every one of which, in succession, were silenced so long as we could bring our broadside to bear upon them. But the moment we passed a battery, it was re-animated, and a constant heavy fire kept up, from all that we could not point our guns at. We suffered most when wearing or tacking; it was then I most sensibly felt the want of another frigate. At half past four the wind inclining to the northward, I made the signal for the bombs and gun boats to retire from action, and immediately after, the signal to tow off the gun-boats and prizes, which was handsomely executed by the brigs, schooners and boats of the squadron, covered by a heavy fire from the Constitution. At three-quarters past 4 P. M. the light vessels, gun-boats and prizes, being out of the reach of the enemy's shot, I hauled off to take the bomb vessels in tow. We were two hours under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and the only damage received in this ship is a 24 pound shot nearly through the centre of the mainmast, 30 feet from the deck; main royal yard and sail shot away; one of our quarter deck guns damaged by a 32 pound shot, which at the same time shattered a marine's arm. The lower shrouds and two back stays were shot away, and our sails and running rigging considerably cut; we must impute our getting off thus well, to our keeping so near that they overshot us, and to the annoyance our grape shot gave them; they are however, but wretched gunners. Gun-boat No. 5 had the main-yard shot away; and the rigging and sails of the brigs and schooners were considerably cut. Lieut. Decatur was the only officer killed, but in him the service has lost a valuable officer; he was a young man who gave strong promise of being an ornament to his profession; his conduct in the action was highly honourable, and he died nobly. The enemy must have suffered very much in killed and wounded, both among their shipping and on shore. Three of their gun-boats were sunk in their harbour, several of them had their decks nearly cleared of men by our shot, and a number of shells burst in the town and batteries which must have done great execution. The officers, seamen and marines of the squadron, behaved in the most gallant manner. The Neapolitans, in emulating the ardour of our seamen, answered my highest expectations. I cannot but notice the active exertions and officer-like conduct of Lieut. Gordon, and the other lieutenants of the Constitution. Mr. Haraden, the master, gave me full satisfaction, as did all the officers and ship's company. I was much gratified by the conduct of Capt. Hall, and Lieut. Greenleaf, and the marines belonging to his company, in the management of six long 26 pounders on the spar deck, which I placed under his direction. Capt. Decatur speaks in the highest terms of Lieut. Thain, and midshipman M'Donough of No. 4, as does Capt. Somers, of midshipmen Ridgely and Miller, attached to No. 1. Annexed is a list of killed and wounded, and enclosed a copy of my general orders on this occasion.

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Wounded—Constitution, one marine.

Ditto—gun-boat No. 4, Capt. Decatur, slightly, one sergeant of marines and two seamen.

Ditto—gun-boat No. 6 Lieut. Trippe, severely; one boatswain's mate, and two marines.

Ditto—gun-boat No. 1, two seamen.

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Total—one killed, and thirteen wounded.

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It took a very rapid course, and notwithstanding the acknowledgement of its impropriety in the original paper, it spread along as fast as the several democratic presses could give it circulation throughout the United States. This was to prepare the minds of the people for the conviction; to provide against any ill judged sympathy with the oppressed. Thank God! the plot has totally failed in its execution. For however the southern leaders calculated on party devotion, they found in the end that they had not been able to screw up the courage of the New-Englanders to the sticking place. And after four years preparation of their plan, and which to make it take the surer, they brought upon the intended victim unawares without allowing him time to defend himself, they have had the supreme mortification to behold all their hopes levelled with the dust at a blow.

The wretched attempt afterwards to wreak their poor and malevolent spite on the Constitution, is as disgraceful as it is wicked and alarming. We trust they will find themselves defeated there too.

We have not time to go through with the several articles of impeachment, and make remarks on each as we very much wish it were in our power to; the reader is left to turn to them for himself and compare the votes with the several charges. We hope however we shall hear no more about Judge Chase's oppressive conduct toward Fries, for it will be seen that even Giles, the most inveterate of his enemies, acquitted him from all blame on this head; for which Mr. Giles is certainly entitled to some credit, although he voted against him on the 2d, 3d and 4th articles, comprehending most of the charges for his conduct on the trial of Callender. But this, you know, is not much to be wondered at, because Mr. Giles had expressly declared over and over again, that he had long since made up his mind on this part of the impeachment; and it would have been too much to expect the man to vote against himself. And as to this, some fastidious persons may possibly be a little puzzled to account for it, how Mr. Giles could reconcile it to his conscience to vote for convicting Judge Chase of a high crime and misdemeanor for over ruling the objection to John Bassett to serving on the Jury for the trial of Callender, "because he had made up his mind as to the publication from which the words charged to be libellous in the indictment were extracted."

It is to be observed, that there is only one article in which all the thorough-going voters agreed; the last. If the reader will turn to Judge Chase's answer to this charge, he will find that his crime consisted in doing that, for which the "Immortal Washington" (as the impudent hypocrites now begin to call him) thus expressed himself to Judge Addison, of Pennsylvania.

"Mount Vernon, March 4th, 1799.

SIR,

Your favour of the 31st of January, inclosing your charge to the Grand Juries of the County Courts of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Pennsylvania, at the last December sessions, has been duly received, and for the inclosed I thank you.

I wish, sincerely, that your good example, in endeavouring to bring the people of these United States more acquainted with the laws and principles of their government, was followed. They only require a proper understanding of these, to judge rightly on all great national questions; but unfortunately,

infinitely more pains are taken to blind them by one description of men, than there is to open their eyes by the other; which, in my opinion is the source of most of the evils we labour under.

With very great esteem, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ALEXANDER ADDISON, Esq."

It will be recollected that it was for this same praise-worthy conduct, as Washington thought it, that Judge Addison was afterwards impeached, tried, and, as democracy had arrived at a higher state of perfectibility in the State of Pennsylvania than in the Senate of the United States, was fully convicted of a high crime and misdemeanor, and punished by being deprived of his office. The truth is, as we shall have occasion more fully to observe in our remarks on Mr. Jefferson's Speech, these good friends of liberty and equality are determined on monopolizing the freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and whoever dare attempt to come in for any share of either, may expect condign punishment.

But in the selection of Judge Chase for their first victim, they most egregiously mistook their man. They relied on his want, as they supposed of personal popularity. But he rose in his might; with abilities of the first order, he repelled their unjust charges, and in such a manner that he has erected a monument to his fame, beyond the reach of time or accident to impair. His triumph over his and our enemies, affords a proud day for the cause of Federalism and sound principles.

It is supposed this acquittal will cost Mr. Chase, at least twenty thousand dollars; so that hereafter in the appointment of our Judges, the first question ought to be, whether the candidate has a sufficient fortune to stand an impeachment, whenever the party in power chuse to attack him. How many hundred thousand dollars this impotent effort of party has cost the United States, it is impossible to conjecture; but that it has not been carried on, short of an immense expence, is very certain. Still we hear Mr. Jefferson canting on about the economy of his own administration, and censuring without decency the profuseness of that of Washington and Adams.

On the whole, we heartily congratulate every lover of truth and justice, every friend to innocence, every friend to social order, every man who feels a virtuous indignation against the proud oppressor, and the arbitrary tyrant, on the righteous issue of this solemn trial.

BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON-CITY, March 9, 1805.

IT was not in our power to accompany the resolutions of Messrs. Randolph and Nicholson, given in our last, with the debates which arose on the occasion. We are now enabled to furnish our readers with a sketch of that debate, and regret, that it cannot be given more at large.—Enough however is given, to make every American blush for his country, when so dignified and important an assembly, as the House of Representatives of the U. S. is made the vehicle for envenomed spleen and mortified pride to vent themselves, when it is doomed silently and patiently to bear the petty humours of every domineering upstart, and to hear the most violent and indecent invectives against a co-ordinate legislative branch of the government, for daring to express an independent opinion.—Nay more.—These things should not only make us blush for the degradation of our country—but tremble for its liberties, when we see a few aspiring demagogues thus setting at defiance all laws of decency and decorum, and endeavouring to grasp all the powers of government. What! Because the members of the Senate, would not betray their trust, violate their oaths, and give up their independence to the pride, the ambition, or the interest of such men as Randolph and Nicholson, they are to be denounced and censured; and their conduct and motives questioned in the House of Representatives. Had any member of the Senate thus have dared, to question the conduct of the House of Representatives, it would have been considered as a breach of privilege, and that body would have been called on to punish the offending member.

We have but a melancholy prospect before us, if some important provision of the Constitution is to allay the angry passions, or to heal the wounded pride of every haughty and insolent demagogue. How does this case stand? The Senate of the United States, has dared to oppose the wishes of Messrs. Randolph and Nicholson, and therefore the House of Representatives is called on to pass a vote of censure, and the people, to alter the Constitution. Mighty indeed must be the resentment, which grasps at so great a sacrifice to be appeased.

Subject the Senate and the Judiciary to the House of Representatives, and in vain may unprotected innocence look for refuge from the oppression of power and influence. We shall soon become the ready instruments and willing slaves of a single despot. Several members voted against the resolutions, because they thought them impolitic and ill-timed, but approved of the principle.—Let the people be on their guard, lest these resolutions, start up in a more disguised dress, and in a more auspicious moment. If such alterations should ever be made, we

may bid adieu to our Constitution, and with it to our Union, Liberty and Independence. There are many enemies to the Constitution, who have not the boldness openly to express such enmity. In a large party in Washington, the British Constitution became the subject of conversation. Mr. Randolph there declared, that in a Republican Government, there ought to be NO WRITTEN CONSTITUTION. His late conduct, is a commentary on this text. At this party, were a number of Mr. Randolph's political friends. And yet with this knowledge of his hostility to the constitution, they look up to him as one of their principal leaders and supporters, and yet profess to be the firmest friends and warmest advocates of that very Constitution, he is laboring thus secretly and openly to destroy. Hear, O Israel and judge.

In Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mazzei, he says "that their [meaning Washington, and the federalists] avowed object, is, to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form, of the British Government."

Randolph is now seeking to impose on us that "substance." He wishes to make Congress, like the Parliament of England, the paramount authority, and to make the Judges in this country as in England, dependent on the Legislature, by subjecting them to a removal, on the address of both houses.

It is an old and very successful trick among these pretended lovers of the people, to accuse others of intending the very mischief, they are preparing to commit. It is something like the person, who attempts to screen himself from a fault, by accusing the injured, and thus putting him on the defensive. They raise a smoke, and then like Eneas in the cloud, walk on unobserved in the work of destruction.

It is already known, that Judge Chase had been acquitted by the Senate of all the charges brought against him, in the morning of the first of March. On the evening of the same day, the House of Representatives met according to adjournment and were proceeding, in great good humour, to dispatch the load of business, which in consequence of the impeachment, remained unfinished—when Mr. Randolph (who we believe had just taken his seat, about half past seven) rose, apparently in a high state of irritation, and addressed the chair. It was at first suggested to him that there were several bills from the Senate to be read; but he answered in his usual imperious tone, that they were of no importance compared to the business to which he wished to draw the attention of the House, and demanded of the Speaker, whether he had not a right to address the Chair. No answer being given—he proceeded, in a fit of bitter invective, against the decision of the Senate—but it is out of our power to pretend to give any sketch of his Speech. He more than once called the Judge an *acquitted felon*—talked of what had taken place, as the mere mockery of a trial, and ridiculed all idea of any offender ever being punished by impeachment. He observed, that it was high time that the people should begin to look to themselves, and forgetting all minor points, to rally round their real friends. After running on in this way for some time and calling on those who had voted with him for the Impeachment, to support the resolution he was about to offer, he presented in the form and words following, and moved to have it considered.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be submitted to the legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified and confirmed by the legislatures of the fourths of the said States, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States."

"The judges of the Supreme, and all other Courts of the United States, shall be removed the President on the joint address of both Houses of Congress requesting the same, any thing in the Constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding."

This Resolution having been seconded,

Mr. Nicholson got up, to appearance in higher state of irritation and anger than his precursor—and having expressed his perfect acquiescence in every word which fell from his friend—said, That he not only agreed with him as far as he went, but thought that the resolution did not go far enough. He therefore begged leave to present another, which he thought was absolutely necessary, in order to prevent gentlemen in high stations, from getting altogether, to whom they owed authority with which they were invested. In his part, he could not see why the immediate Representatives of the people should be their seats only for two years, and that Senators, who were only the Representatives of the Representatives of the people, should continue to enjoy their's during six.

Here follows Mr. Nicholson's Resolution.

"Resolved, That the following article, when adopted by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and by the legislatures of three-fourths of the respective States, shall become a part of the Constitution of the United States, viz.

"That the Legislature of any State may, whenever the said Legislature shall think proper, at any period whatever, any Senator of the United States, who may have been elected by them, whenever a vote of the Legislature of any State vacating the seat of any Senator of the United States who may have been elected by the said State shall be made known to the Senate of the United States, the seat of such Senator shall then be vacated."

In answer to an observation, which in the course of the debate fell from Mr. Findley or some other gentleman, viz. that his resolution went to reduce the Senate to a mere *Corps Diplomatique*, he said, that this was his intention—that the Senators represented the sovereignties of the several States and ought to be entirely dependant on them.

Mr. Elliot, among other remarks, observed, that to complete the climax, he would recommend to the gentlemen to bring forward another resolution to the following effect. (We do not pretend to give the words of any gentleman, but merely the substance of his ideas) viz :

That whereas the people of the United States have no longer any occasion for the Constitution, therefore resolved, that the present Constitution be abolished, and a new one null and void, and that in good people of these States, will in future, embark and take their chance on the tempestuous seas of anarchy.

Mr. Huger opposed both resolutions, and regretted, that the gentlemen suffered their passions to get so much the better of them, as to induce them to bring forward these resolutions—which even were they correct themselves, when brought forward so immediately after the late trial and acquittal of the Judge, must be regarded, as only intended to convey a censure on the part of the House of Representatives, on the conduct of the Senate.

Mr. Varnum, Mr. Smilie, and several other gentlemen, though not inimical to the principle contained in Mr. Randolph's resolution, disapproved unequivocally of the amendment of Mr. Nicholson, and regretted that either had been brought forward at that stage of the session, and particularly so immediately after the decision of the Senate.

Mr. Roger Nelson approved of both resolutions—at least such is believed by some of the gentlemen with whom we have conversed.

Mr. Griswold, after the postponement of the resolutions, supported a motion made to print them—which was carried.

The above are some of the details of this curious transaction—which we have been able to collect. They are substantially correct, and we regret much that we cannot present a more circumstantial description of the transactions of an evening—highly interesting—but we are sorry to add, little honorable to the principal actors in the scene—or to the highly respectable body to which they belong.

FREDERICK-TOWN. (Maryland) March 9.

Last Saturday, on the arrival of the joyful news of Judge Chafe's acquittal, a number of federal republican gentlemen of this town, met at Mrs. Kimball's tavern to congratulate each other on this unexpected event, as the dawn of returning reason to their political adversaries; and after spending the early part of the evening in social hilarity and appointing Doctor Philip Thomas, President, and Capt. George Baer, Vice-President, they sat down to an elegant supper prepared for the occasion, at which the following toasts were drank.

1. The Hon. Samuel Chafe, still a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States—his official conduct has passed the ordeal and is proved to be pure.

2. The patriotic Senators, to whose votes the government and the people stand indebted for the acquittal of Judge Chafe.

Bradley, Gaillard, Mitchell, Smith, (of New-York) Smith, (of Ohio) Smith, (of Vermont)—we are delighted to find honesty and independence in some of our political opponents.

3. The Counsel of Judge Chafe, Hopkinson, Key, Lee, Martin and Harper—superior abilities and eloquence successfully employed on the side of innocence.

4. The managers of the impeachment.—The produce of their labours has been weighed in the scales of truth and is found to be wanting.

5. Impeachments—Hereafter a terror to the guilty.

John Randolph—We'll leave him to his own feelings.

6. The memory of the immortal Washington.

7. The Judiciary of the United States—may they dare to be honest in the worst times.

8. The Federal minority of both Houses of Congress.

9. The Constitution—May its shattered fragments be speedily repaired by Federal Republican workmen.

10. The memory of the illustrious Hamilton.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

Rufus King.

Gouverneur Morris.

Col. Thomas Butler.

The Hon. James Elliot, the Vermont Independent Republican.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Democratic pack thrown out in the Chase.

The Managers of the Impeachment—When they are summoned to the bar of justice, may they not be refused the benefit of their process.

NEW-YORK. March 10.

JOHNY RANDOLPH BURNT IN EFFIGY.

It is well known, that by far the greater proportion of the citizens of Baltimore are

democrats—it is also well known that Judge Chafe, on account of his federalism, has been extremely obnoxious to all the democrats of that city. These facts notwithstanding, the conduct of Randolph respecting the impeachment of the Judge, his introducing the vindictive amendment to the constitution, his opposing the bill for defraying the expenses of the witnesses for Judge Chafe, and his attempt to violate the constitution, at the close of the session, have roused the indignation of the populace. Accordingly, a concourse of the democratic citizens of Baltimore assembled, formed an image of Randolph, carried it in procession to one of the wharves, suspended it over the water, and set it on fire—at length, the cord with which it was suspended being consumed, the effigy fell into the water and floated down the stream, until a number of dogs plunged in, dragged it to the shore and tore it into pieces.

March 12.

From Capt. Bennet, who arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, we learn, that a duel has lately been fought at that place between Mr. Lewis, brother-in-law of Governor Claiborne, and Mr. Sterry, a young gentleman of the law, from Providence, R. I. in which Mr. L. was mortally wounded the second fire and expired immediately. A political dispute is said to have originated the fatal meeting.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in a cluster of wooden buildings on Fitch's wharf, east river, and before it was got under, consumed three large stores, with the principal part of their contents. The stores were owned and occupied by the following persons:—One owned by Daniel Ludlow, and occupied by Cornelius P. Wickoff, as a flour store. Two owned by the estate of Wm. Minturn, and occupied by Stephen Garham, and Robert I. Thurston, as commission stores. Mr. Thurston, we are sorry to state, has lost all his books and papers. It is not ascertained how, or in which of the buildings the fire originated. No accurate estimate of the damage can yet be formed. Not less than fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth of property, according to some, has been destroyed on this occasion.

March 13.

The frigate John Adams, which lately arrived here from the Mediterranean, is, we understand, immediately to undergo some repairs, with a view to her return to that place. A rendezvous is also immediately to be opened, for the raising of 500 men for the Mediterranean service.—It is the object of government to send this reinforcement as soon as may be to that quarter, for the purpose of enabling Commodore Barron to make a successful attack on the enemy.—We trust the ensuing summer will see either the haughty Bashaw reduced to submission, or his castle laid in ruins: in either of which events the main object of the war would be obtained—the power and pride of Tripoli would be humbled.

March 16.

Capt. Fredwell, of the brig Washington, arrived yesterday from Teneriffe, informs, that accounts had been received there by a Spanish packet, previous to his sailing, of the British having taken possession of the island of Madeira.

A gentleman who left the Havanna on the 24th ult. and arrived here yesterday, informs that that port is no longer in a state of blockade. Several British cruisers however, are off the harbour. Previous to his leaving the Havanna, he was informed from good authority, that not only provisions, but all kinds of merchandize, would now be admitted into that place, in American and other neutral bottoms.

Capt. Doan, arrived at this port yesterday from Martinique, via St. Barts, informs, that a sch. from Portland had arrived at Barbadoes, which vessel, in the lat. of 32, fell in with the ship Sarah of Philadelphia, out 170 days from Antwerp, for New-York, with 250 passengers on board, with the loss of her rudder, and mizen mast, and 5 feet water in her hold. In this most deplorable situation, the Capt. of the Portland sch. though bad weather, took out all the crew and passengers, except 30, whom he was prevented from getting on board by a gale, and they were left to perish, without water or provisions. When those almost exhausted people got on board the sch. there was only 120 gallons of water on board, and before they reached Barbadoes, about 40 passengers starved to death, as the whole were upon a daily allowance of one gill of water and a raw potatoe. The conduct of the Capt. of the Portland sch. deserves the highest commendations for his humanity, and we hope we shall soon have it in our power to announce his name.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1805.

"Be Just, and fear not,
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

The Journal of operations by the Squadron in the Mediterranean, under Commodore Preble, (the publication of which is commenced in the first page of this day's Mercury) is highly interesting.—It will be continued in our next.

New Constitution for Pennsylvania!—A project is started by Duane, for calling a Convention to form a new constitution for this degraded State.—The present one has been in operation 15 years, and is now considered as nearly worn out by the democrats. It is indeed a wonder that it has lasted as long as it has, considering the rude hands that it has fallen into. In France they have had half a dozen in less time. A memorial, to be presented to the Legislature, is put in circulation for signatures. It states, as principal grievances, that "the Senators are chosen for too long a period." 4 years—that the Governor has too much patronage—and that Judges hold their offices during good behaviour, when they ought to be chosen annually!

CONGRESS.

Forty-seven acts were passed during the late session; of which were acts to regulate the clearance of merchant vessels;—to make provision for the accommodation of the President of the United States;—and for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports, &c. of the United States.—A Joint Resolution also passed, expressive of the thanks of Congress to Commodore Preble, and the officers, seamen, and marines of his Squadron.

A Society has been formed at Nassau, New-Providence, under the name of The Marine Society of Crooked Island, for the purpose of assisting, according to the circumstances of their case and the state of the funds, such unfortunate mariners as may be brought there in distress.

Since the proposal for a Convention in Pennsylvania to form a new Constitution in that State, more consonant to the sentiments of Duane, than the present, some of the anti-federalists, who disapprove of the measure, and are attached to the present system denominate themselves "Constitutional Democrats."

A late official list of the population of Russia, states it at 33½ millions, exclusive of 2 distant provinces.

The Louisiana legation left Washington, on the 3d inst. on their return home; not having been able to effect the objects of their mission.

Commodore Preble arrived at Washington, on the 3d inst.

The Georgia Lands Claimants bill, still remains among the unfinished business of Congress.

Cádiz Blockaded.—Sir John Orde, commander of the British Squadron off Cadiz, on the 2d of January 1805, declared that port in a state of blockade; and that every neutral vessel, which attempted either to enter or depart, should in future be subject to its full effects.

According to a Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor of South-Carolina, dated the 19th ult. a Mr. Daniel Doughty, of Pendleton district, in that State, has been murdered by his wife, his step father, (Laban O'kley) and a certain John Andrews. It appears that the atrocious criminals effected the murder, by infusing poison into the food, medicines, and drink of Mr. Doughty, who at length died in excruciating tortures.—The wife, and John Andrews, are committed to jail; but O'kley (who is considered to have been the first mover of the wicked conspiracy) has escaped: and his Excellency has issued a Proclamation, offering Four Hundred Dollars reward for his apprehension.

From the Connecticut Gazette, of March 20.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Inaugural Speech of Mr. Jefferson, which we this week publish, is of a complexion somewhat different from that delivered by him four years since, on a similar occasion.—We are not in this, as in that, saluted with the fire song of harmony, and amused with professions of moderation; we are no longer called "brethren of the same principle," and declared "all federalists, all republicans":—No, a broad line of distinction is drawn between us, and one class of our citizens are stigmatized not only as "outrageous libelers" on his fair fame, but as the enemies of liberty and of man.

Passing over the erroneous statements of public transactions, contained in this extraordinary production, and the false colouring which accompanies the whole, we cannot forbear noticing what is said respecting newspaper slander.—"In order to disturb the course of my administration," says Mr. Jefferson, "the artillery of the press has been levelled against us, charged with whatever its licentiousness could devise or dare."—That the press is, at the present time, and has been during the whole course of his administration, extremely licentious, we do not deny. But why should it be spoken of as a new and recent thing? why resort to the disingenuous artifice of representing its "licentiousness" as "levelled" only against him and his administration?—Has he forgotten that the "licentiousness of the press" commenced with the commencement of our government? Has he forgotten that to the "licentiousness of the press" he owes his present elevation? Has he forgotten that to aid the "licentiousness of the press" he has contributed his time, his talents, and his money? Has he forgotten that he paid the infamous Callender for slanderous his

predecessors? that he has patronized Freneau, Duane, Chatham, Paquin, and others, in the same "useful labours"?—The recollection of these things, ought to have saved his lips in eternal silence on this subject.

Mr. Jefferson talks of an "experiment" having been tried, the last four years, "whether an administration, conducting itself in the true letter of the constitution, with zeal and purity could be written down by falsehood and defamation."—We are entirely ignorant that such an "experiment" has been tried. We do know that the opposition to Mr. Jefferson's administration was the necessary result of an adherence to principle and originated, therefore, in pure motives.—True, it has been conducted with considerable alacrity—but to the President himself, is this to be attributed.—While the administration, showed a disposition to bury former animosities in oblivion—while it promised to pay no regard to party distinctions, but to view all with the same friendly eye, and to treat all with the same fatherly care—it experienced no opposition.—But when all these fair promises were sacrificed on the altar of party views; when the war-worn veteran who had "shed his blood and wasted his substance in his country's service," was hurled from office, and left to pine in penury and wretchedness; when a system of proscription, unheard of in the corrupt governments of Europe, was adopted, extending from the highest to the lowest grade of offices, and oppressing, with few exceptions, all who did not believe in the creed of those in power:—then and not till then, did the federalists oppose Mr. Jefferson's administration. To that conduct alone, must he look for the source of the opposition he has experienced; and whatever may be the consequences of the present party proceedings, on him rests the responsibility.

DIED.—On the 6th inst. at the city of Washington, Col. William W. Burrows, late Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of NEWPORT, March 22.

ENTERED.	From
Schooner Dolphin, Reynolds,	Alexandria
Ann Martin, Fullord,	Mar in que
CLEARED,	
Sloop Minerva, Bliven,	New York
Sally, Nye,	Charl-Roi
Huntress, Earl,	Ditto
Ship Union, Johnson,	Antwerp

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a good Quality, for Sale, at this Office, at 112 Cents per Ream.

Newport, March 22, 1805

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point.—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 22d of 3d Month, 1805.

Farmers, Attend!

THE Subscriber has just received and has for Sale, a large supply of new and choice HAY SEEDS (at the very low price of 10 cents per bushel) of the following kinds, viz. Clover, Herd's, Four-Meadow, and Burden's.—Also 2000 wt. of clean Red Clover, which he will sell by the 100 or 50 pounds, at 10 cents per pound.—The subscriber has proved the above Seeds to be good; he planted some of them in glasses, all of which came up, and are now at least an inch high; and may be seen, on application, by any person so disposed.

Likewise a few bushels of clean Flax Seed, very cheap.

He has also just Received, and for Sale, A quantity of fresh Chocolate SHELLS, by the 100 wt. or less quantity, as cheap as ever.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Newport, March 22, 1805.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN LAWTON, late of said Newport, insolvent, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify all persons having demands against said estate to present the same to either of the subscribers, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, that being the term allowed by said Court of Probate for that purpose.

JOHN ELDRED.

THOMAS TEW.

All persons indebted unto said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ABEL LAWTON, Adm'r.

Newport, March 4, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPRIDE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Adm'r.

Wickford, March 19, 1805

TO BE SOLD,

And possessor, given the 25th of March next, THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Providence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling House, Barn, Crib, and other buildings thereon standing.—The above Farm will be sold in whole, or divided as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON.

At Newport.

February 1, 1806

In answer to an observation, which in the course of the debate fell from Mr. Findley or some other gentleman, viz. that his resolution went to reduce the Senate to a mere *Corps Diplomatique*, he said, that this was his intention—that the Senators represented the sovereignties of the several States and ought to be entirely dependant on them.

Mr. Elliot, among other remarks, observed, that to complete the climax, he would recommend to the gentlemen to bring forward another resolution to the following effect, [We do not pretend to give the words of any gentleman, but merely the substance of his ideas] viz :

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Mr. Huger opposed both resolutions, and regretted, that the gentlemen suffered their passions to get so much the better of them, as to induce them to bring forward these resolutions—which even were they correct themselves, when brought forward so immediately after the late trial and acquittal of the Judge, must be regarded, as only intended to convey a censure on the part of the House of Representatives, on the conduct of the Senate.

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FREDERICK-TOWN. (Maryland) March 9.

Last Saturday, on the arrival of the joyful news of Judge Chase's acquittal, a number of federal republican gentlemen of this town, met at Mrs. Kimball's tavern to congratulate each other on this unexpected event, as the dawn of returning reason to their political adversaries; and after spending the early part of the evening in social hilarity and appointing Doctor Philip Thomas, President, and Capt. George Baer, Vice-President, they sat down to an elegant supper prepared for the occasion, at which the following toasts were drank.

1. The Hon. Samuel Chase, still a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States—his official conduct has passed the ordeal and is proved to be pure.
2. The patriotic Senators, to whose votes the government and the people stand indebted for the acquittal of Judge Chase.
3. Bradley, Gaillard, Mitchell, Smith, (of New-York) Smith, (of Ohio) Smith, (of Vermont)—we are delighted to find honesty and independence in some of our political opponents.
4. The Counsel of Judge Chase, Hopkinson, Key, Lee, Martin and Harper—superior abilities and eloquence successfully employed on the side of innocence.
5. The managers of the impeachment.—The produce of their labour has been weighed in the scales of truth and is found to be wanting.
6. Impeachments—Hereafter a terror only to the guilty.
7. John Randolph—We'll leave him to his own feelings.
8. The memory of the immortal Washington.
9. The Judiciary of the United States.—"May they dare to be honest in the worst of times."
10. The Federal minority of both Houses of Congress.
11. The Constitution—May its shattered outworks be speedily repaired by Federal Republican workmen.
12. The memory of the illustrious Hamilton.
13. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.
14. Rufus King.
15. Gouverneur Morris.
16. Col. Thomas Butler.
17. The Hon. James Elliot, the Vermont independent republican.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Democratic pack thrown out in the Chase.

The Managers of the Impeachment—When they are summoned to the bar of justice, may they not be refused the benefit of *other process*.

NEW-YORK. March 10.

JOHNY RANDOLPH BURNT IN EFFIGY. It is well known, that by far the greater proportion of the citizens of Baltimore are

democrats—it is also well known that Judge Chase, on account of his federalism, has been extremely obnoxious to all the democrats of that city. These facts notwithstanding, the conduct of Randolph respecting the impeachment of the Judge, his introducing the vindictive amendment to the constitution, his opposing the bill for defraying the expenses of the witnesses for Judge Chase, and his attempt to violate the constitution, at the close of the session, have roused the indignation of the populace. Accordingly, a concourse of the democratic citizens of Baltimore assembled, formed an image of Randolph, carried it in procession to one of the wharves, suspended it over the water, and set it on fire—at length, the cord with which it was suspended being consumed, the effigy fell into the water and floated down the stream, until a number of dogs plunged in, dragged it to the shore and tore it into pieces.

March 12.

From Capt. Bennet, who arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, we learn, that a duel has lately been fought at that place between Mr. Lewis, brother-in-law of Governor Claiborne, and Mr. Sterry, a young gentleman of the law, from Providence, R. I. in which Mr. L. was mortally wounded the second fire, and expired immediately. A political dispute is said to have originated the fatal meeting.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in a cluster of wooden buildings on Fitch's wharf, east river, and before it was got under, consumed three large stores, with the principal part of their contents. The stores were owned and occupied by the following persons:—One owned by Daniel Ludlow, and occupied by Cornelius P. Wickoff, as a flour store. Two owned by the estate of Wm. Minturn, and occupied by Stephen Garham, and Robert I. Thurston, as commission stores. Mr. Thurston, we are sorry to state, has lost all his books and papers. It is not ascertained how, or in which of the buildings the fire originated. No accurate estimate of the damage can yet be formed. Not less than fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth of property, according to some, has been destroyed on this occasion.

March 13.

The frigate John Adams, which lately arrived here from the Mediterranean, is, we understand, immediately to undergo some repairs, with a view to her return to that place. A rendezvous is also immediately to be opened, for the raising of 500 men for the Mediterranean service.—It is the object of government to send this reinforcement as soon as may be to that quarter, for the purpose of enabling Commodore Barron to make a successful attack on the enemy.—We trust the ensuing summer will see either the haughty Bashaw reduced to submission, or his castle laid in ruins: in either of which events the main object of the war would be obtained—the power and pride of Tripoli would be humbled.

March 16.

Capt. Tredwell, of the brig Washington, arrived yesterday from Teneriffe, informs, that accounts had been received there by a Spanish packet, previous to his sailing, of the British having taken possession of the island of Madeira.

A gentleman who left the Havana on the 24th ult. and arrived here yesterday, informs that that port is no longer in a state of blockade. Several British cruisers however, are off the harbour. Previous to his leaving the Havana, he was informed from good authority, that not only provisions, but all kinds of merchandize, would now be admitted into that place, in American and other neutral bottoms.

Capt. Doan, arrived at this port yesterday from Martinique, via St. Barts, informs, that a sch. from Portland had arrived at Barbadoes, which vessel, in the lat. of 32, fell in with the ship Sarah of Philadelphia, out 170 days from Antwerp, for New-York, with 250 passengers on board, with the loss of her rudder, and mizen mast, and 5 feet water in her hold. In this most deplorable situation, the Capt. of the Portland sch. though bad weather, took out all the crew and passengers, except 30, whom he was prevented from getting on board by a gale, and they were left to perish, without water or provisions. When those almost exhausted people got on board the sch. there was only 120 gallons of water on board, and before they reached Barbadoes, about 40 passengers arrived to death, as the whole were upon a daily allowance of one gill of water and a raw potatoe. The conduct of the Capt. of the Portland sch. deserves the highest encomiums for his humanity, and we hope we shall soon have it in our power to announce his name.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1805.

"Be Just, and fear not,
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

The Journal of operations by the Squadron in the Mediterranean, under Commodore Preble, (the publication of which is commenced in the first page of this day's Mercury) is highly interesting.—It will be continued in our next.

New Constitution for Pennsylvania!—A project is started by Duane, for calling a Convention to form a new constitution for this degraded State.—The present one has been in operation 15 years, and is now considered as nearly worn out by the democrats. It is indeed a wonder that it has lasted as long as it has, considering the rude hands that it has fallen into. In France they have had half a dozen in less time. A memorial, to be presented to the Legislature, is put in circulation for signatures. It states, as *principal grievances*, that "the Senators are chosen for too long a period." 4 years—that the Governor has too much patronage—and that Judges hold their offices during good behaviour, when they ought to be chosen annually!

CONGRESS.

Forty-seven acts were passed during the late session; of which were acts to regulate the clearance of merchant vessels;—to make provision for the accommodation of the President of the United States;—and for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports, &c. of the United States.—A Joint Resolution also passed, expressive of the thanks of Congress to Commodore Preble, and the officers, seamen, and marines of his Squadron.

A Society has been formed at Nassau, New-Providence, under the name of The Marine Society of Crooked Island, for the purpose of assisting, according to the circumstances of their case and the state of the funds, such unfortunate mariners as may be brought there in distress.

Since the proposal for a Convention in Pennsylvania to form a new Constitution in that State, more consonant to the sentiments of Duane, than the present, some of the anti-federalists, who disapprove of the measure, and are attached to the present system, denominate themselves "*Constitutional Democrats*."

A late official list of the population of Russia, states it at 331 millions, exclusive of 2 distant provinces.

The Louisiana legation left Washington, on the 3d inst. on their return home; not having been able to effect the objects of their mission.

Commodore Preble arrived at Washington, on the 3d inst.

The Georgia *Lands Claimants* bill, still remains among the unfinished business of Congress.

Cádiz Blockaded.—Sir John Orde, commander of the British Squadron off Cadiz, on the 2d of January 1805, declared that port in a state of blockade; and that every neutral vessel, which attempted either to enter or depart, should in future be subject to its full effects.

According to a Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor of South-Carolina, dated the 19th ult. a Mr. Daniel Doughty, of Pendleton district, in that state, has been murdered by his wife, his step father, (Laban Okeley) and a certain John Andrews. It appears that the atrocious criminals effected the murder, by infusing poison into the food, medicines, and drink of Mr. Doughty, who at length died in excruciating tortures.—The wife, and John Andrews, are committed to jail; but Okeley (who is considered to have been the first mover of the wicked conspiracy) has escaped: and his Excellency has issued a Proclamation, offering Four Hundred Dollars reward for his apprehension.

From the Connecticut Gazette, of March 20.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Inaugural Speech of Mr. Jefferson, which we this week publish, is of a complexion somewhat different from that delivered by him four years since, on a similar occasion.—We are not in this, as in that, saluted with the siren song of harmony, and amused with professions of moderation; we are no longer called "brethren of the same principle," and declared "all federalists, all republicans":—No, a broad line of distinction is drawn between us, and one class of our citizens are stigmatized not only as "outrageous libelers" on his fair fame, but as the enemies of liberty and of man.

Passing over the erroneous statements of public transactions, contained in this extraordinary production, and the false colouring which accompanies the whole, we cannot forbear noticing what is said respecting newspaper slander.—"In order to disturb the course of my administration," says Mr. Jefferson, "the artillery of the press has been levelled against us, charged with 'whatever its licentiousness could devise or dare.'—That the press is, at the present time, and has been during the whole course of his administration, extremely licentious, we do not deny. But why should it be spoken of as a new and recent thing? why resort to the disingenuous artifice of representing its 'licentiousness' as 'levelled' only against him and his administration?—Has he forgotten that the 'licentiousness of the press' commenced with the commencement of our government? Has he forgotten that to the 'licentiousness of the press' he owes his present elevation? Has he forgotten that to aid the 'licentiousness of the press' he has contributed his time, his talents, and his money? Has he forgotten that he paid the infamous Gallender for slandering his

predecessors? that he has patronized Freneau, Duane, Cheecham, Paquin, and others, in the same 'useful labours'?—The recollection of these things, ought to have seated his lips in eternal silence on this subject.

Mr. Jefferson talks of an "*experiment*," having been tried, the last four years, "whether an administration, conducting itself 'in the true letter of the constitution, with 'zeal and purity, could be written down by 'falsehood and defamation.'—We are entirely ignorant that such an 'experiment' has been tried. We do know that the opposition to Mr. Jefferson's administration was the necessary result of an adherence to principle and originated, therefore, in pure motives.—True, it has been conducted with considerable asperity—but to the President himself, is this to be attributed.—While the administration, showed a disposition to bury former animosities in oblivion—while it promised to pay no regard to party distinctions, but to view all with the same friendly eye, and to treat all with the same fatherly care—it experienced no opposition.—But when all these fair promises were sacrificed on the altar of party views; when the war-worn veteran who had "shed his blood and wasted his substance in his country's service," was hurled from office, and left to pine in penury and wretchedness; when a system of proscription, unheard of in the corrupt governments of Europe, was adopted, extending from the highest to the lowest grade of offices, and oppressing, with few exceptions, all who did not believe in the creed of those in power:—*then and not till then*, did the federalists oppose Mr. Jefferson's administration. To that conduct alone, must he look for the source of the opposition he has experienced; and whatever may be the consequences of the present party proceedings, on him rests the responsibility.

DIED.—On the 6th inst. at the city of Washington, Col. William W. Burrows, late Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 22.

ENTERED.	From
Schooner Dolphin, Reynolds,	Alexandria
Ann Martin, Fullford,	Martinique
CLEARED,	
Sloop Minerva, Bliven,	New York
Silly, Nye,	Charleston
Huntrels, Earl,	Ditto
Ship Union, Johnson,	Antwerp

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a good Quality, for Sale, at this Office, at 112 Cents per Ream.

Newport, March 22, 1805

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point.—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 22d of 3d Month, 1805.

Farmers, Attend!

THE subscriber has just received, and has for Sale, a large supply of new and clean HAY-SEEDS (at the very lowest cash price) of the following kinds, viz. Clover, Herd's, Foul Meadow, and Burden's.—Also 2000 wt. of clean Red Clover, which he will sell by the 100 or 50 pounds, at 10 cents per pound.—The subscriber has proved the above Seeds to be good; he planted some of them in glasses, all of which came up, and are now at least an inch high; and may be seen, on application, by any person so disposed.

Likewise a few bushels of clean Flax Seed, very cheap.

He has also just Received, and for Sale,

A quantity of fresh Chocolate SHELLS, by the 100 wt. or less quantity, as cheap as ever.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Newport, March 22, 1805.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN LAWTON, late of said Newport, innholder, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify all persons having demands against said estate to present the same to either of the subscribers, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, that being the term allowed by said Court of Probate for that purpose.

JOHN ELDRED, } Com'rs.

THOMAS TEW, }

All persons indebted unto said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON, Adm'r.

Newport, March 4, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Adm'r.

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the 25th of March next, THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling House, Barn, Cribbs, and other buildings thereon standing.—The above Farm will be sold in whole, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON.

At Newport.

February 1, 1806

POETRY.

From the (N. Y.) MORNING CHRONICLE.

ODE,

Sung at the Sixth Anniversary of the New-York Belles Lettres Club, on Saturday evening, January 5, 1805.

SWELL, swell the cheerful song,
Let echo fill the strains prolong.
The strains that hail our natal day:
That day, when first with friendship warm'd,
Our hearts the social union form'd.
Full many a year has sped its flight,
While we, with ever fresh delight,
Have well improv'd youth's rosy hours,
And learning's wreath entwined with flowers;
Exhaustless may our friendship be,
Firm as the rock that braves the sea:
Our solace 'mid a world of strife,
Our shelter from the storms of life.

The Power Supreme, that reigns above,
The great—unwasting source of love,
Approves those virtuous social ties;
Oh! may they be our boast and pride
As long as life's warm currents glide;
And oft may Memory fondly call
Her mellow beams on pleasures past,
While fancy o'er the future flies,
And gilds our prospects as they rise:
Exhaustless may our friendship be,
Firm as the rock that braves the sea:
Our solace 'mid a world of strife,
Our shelter from the storms of life.

Yet pause those notes of joy;
Let grief our hearts employ,
For brothers sunk in death's repose.
But late, like verdant flowers they grew,
So rich, alas! as transient too;
May no unhallowed hand molest
The lowly pillow where they rest;
But morn, with early dew drops lave
The turf that wraps each youthful grave.
Soon as this dream of life is o'er,
We meet again to part no more;
Where pure as Heaven, shall ever glow
These fond attachments form'd below.

"The sigh is breath'd, the tear is shed,"
Affection's sacred tribute paid,
Again let forth her powers resume;
Let pleasure's soul enlivening smile,
With wit and song the hours beguile;
And ever, as the sparkling glass
Around his fire-board we pass,
With rapture each with wish impart,
The generous offspring of the heart;
Exhaustless may our friendship be,
Firm as the rock that braves the sea:
Our solace 'mid a world of strife,
Our shelter from the storms of life.

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

No. XXIV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

"Oh! grant an honest fame or grant me none."

TO love praise, as the chief good, is not only irrational, as it is over-rating its worth; it is also criminal, as it hazards our virtue. The mind can admit but one ruling principle; and reason and religion require this principle to be that of duty. To obey ambition more than conscience, is to receive a rebellious usurper into the throne of the lawful sovereign; and prefer a cruel and capricious tyrannist to a just, a mild and salutary government.

We ought certainly to doubt the lawfulness of a pursuit in which success must throw suspicion upon our moral character. But unanimous praise, could we obtain it must create this suspicion, because it is known to be seldom, or never, the attendant of strict probity. To be popular with all men of every character, proves that our virtue, if not mixed with vice, does not rise above mediocrity. All men will never agree to praise eminent goodness; because some will envy it; some will not understand it; too habituated to narrow views, to perceive its principles or its scope; and some will read in it a reprimand of their own vice or imperfection. But how can one be universally praised; and be at the same time manly and honest? In order to this, he must take care to make no enemies; and to make no enemies, what flexibility, what accommodation is necessary. He must flatter the vain, indulge the capricious, connive at the profligate, dissemble and temporize to a degree abhorrent from religion; and debasing to honour.

Confer the inconspicuous, vices and follies of those who have no higher principle of conduct than regard to human opinion; and are slaves to the thirst of praise. Solicitous only for the outside of their character, deriving nothing wicked, which is not public, they lie under no restraint from secret sins; and satisfied with captivating the eyes of strangers, often display the most odious deformities of character in the intercourse of private and domestic life. Moved by vanity and the fear of being singular, they practise fashionable vices, against conviction and even without appetite; and from a spirit of compliance defend errors and abuses shocking to reason; and injurious to morality. It cannot be doubted, that many are seduced into real or pretended infidelity by a weak ambition to recommend themselves to those whose praise is a reward, while the future praise, by flattery in this way to establish a claim to superiority acuteness, courage, independence or liberality, they profess to doubt where the rest of the world believe; and by their clear optics to see only traces of imposture or fable in that revelation, which those whom their modesty brands the dupes of

prejudice and priestcraft, believe to bear the stamp of divinity and truth.

The passion for fame burning in the breasts of conquerors and heroes, has made them the oppressors of liberty, the ravagers of kingdoms and the scourges of mankind. In private life excessive regard to the opinion of others operates mischief and folly; and is seen in the extravagance of dress and living; and in all the sickly forms of affectation. We experience its misery, when sensibility to praise and blame, admiration and contempt, mingles anxieties with all our social pleasures renders every joy a sting; and every calamity a rankling sore; and commits our happiness to the inconsideration, the malice or the selfishness of mankind.

Let us then desire reputation for its advantages and pleasures; but desire it only in proportion to its worth; and with such moderation, as never to be seduced into criminality or folly by excessive vanity or ambition. By maintaining on our minds a constant regard to an Almighty Witness, and the approbation of conscience, we may rise above the censures and plaudits, the scoffs and batteries of the universe besides; and be

"Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, uneduc'd, untir'd."

PAPER-HANGINGS & BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, March 8, 1805.*

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, On the 2d Day of May ensuing at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

A LOT of LAND containing four acres, late the property of JONATHAN MARSH, deceased, lying on the Road leading to the Beach, opposite the Wind-Mill.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, Auc'rs.

Newport, March 8, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, On the 23d Inst. at X o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

A LOT of LAND on Easton's Point, with a Dwelling-House thereon, late belonging to Tony Taylor, deceased.—The conditions of Sale to be made known at the time and place proposed.—For further particulars enquire of

CLARKE RODMAN.

Newport, the 5th of 3d Mon. 1805.

To be Let, at PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 25th day of March inst. at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Brick-Market.

THE Town-Marsh, adjoining to the Pond and Beach, for the term of one year, a Lot of Land of 5 acres, known by the name of the Gallows-Field, for the term of 5 years—Also a Lot, called the Malt-Lot, for the term of 5 years.—The conditions to be made known at the time and place. *Newport, March 8, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

(If applied for soon)

A NEW Vessel, now on the stocks, at Fall-River, of about 50 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet in the hold.—She is built of the best of oak timber and plank, and will be launched in the course of this month.—For terms, and further particulars, apply to

DAVID SANDFORD, at West-Port, Or. SIMEON BORDEN, at Fall-River.

West-Port, March 6, 1805.

A S A S H A W,

At No. 72, BROAD STREET, Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received, a Quantity of

GRASS-SEEDS, viz. CLOVER, Red-Top, Burden's and Herd's-Grass Seeds; all of which will be disposed of, as low as can be purchased in Newport. Likewise—A few bushels of clean Flax-Seed.

A L S O,

A general Assortment of West-India GOODS, as usual. *Newport, March 8, 1805.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS, GEORGE GIBBS, WALTER CHANNING, } Executors. *Newport, March 16, 1804.*

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attorneys to settle. *Newport January 18, 1805.*

FOR SALE, BY SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogheads good Retailing Molasses. 1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel. 350 boxes white & brown Havana Sugars. 30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 flaves of half pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars. 40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases. 100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour. 120 barrels of good shipping Herring. *Newport, April 5, 1804.*

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Newport Mercury.

A GENERAL assortment of School Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daholl's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; belt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchased elsewhere.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths. Second do. of all colours. Middling do. Mixed of every quality. Cassimeres and coatings. Best superfine swansdowns. Best rose blankets. Hunter's cord—for pantaloons. Durants and calmancoes. Rattinet and wildbores. Cambric muffins. Lacer cambricks. Coloured muffins. Superfine chintz and calicoes. India cottons of every quality. Fine India tamboured muffins. Silk and cotton cords and taffets. Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c. *Newport, Nov 10, 1804.*

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

BARCELONA Brandy. Best Holland and American Geneva. New-England Rum. Twenty Casks New Rice. Russia Duck. Sewing Twine, and Fresh superfine Flour. *Newport, October 26, 1804.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, Exec'x. BENJAMIN HADWEN, Exec'r. *Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.*

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred. *Newport, August 9, 1804.*

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the 25th of March next. **THAT** Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling House, Barn, Cribbs, and other buildings thereon standing.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,

At Newport *February 1, 1805.*

FOR SALE BY

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogheads St. Croix Rum. 1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt. 8000 wt. dried Hides. 40 Barrels Tar. And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy. *Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.*

Just Landed, and for Sale by

WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of Fresh Raisins—and 15 Casks of fresh Figs. *Newport Jan. 18, 1805.*

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVENTY-three hogheads St. Croix Rum. 350 dried Hides. 80 Barrels Tar. *Newport, August 17, 1804.*

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar, 150 Barrels Pitch.

THE Subscriber, being appointed Administrator on the estate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, deceased, deceased, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment together. *Deblois, or*

JANE DEBLOIS, adm'x. *Newport, February 25, 1805.*

To Delinquent Subscribers.

THE subscriber has taken every reasonable method, to collect the arrearages due from delinquent subscribers to the Newport Mercury, and those indebted for advertisements, without success.—She is now determined to adopt some new method—consequently an agreement has been made with GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Esq. to collect all accounts (of more than three years standing) that remain unsettled, on or before the **FIRST DAY OF APRIL, NEXT.**—Those who cannot make it convenient, to pay upon so short a notice, are informed, that their Notes will be taken, payable in **sixty days.**—No further Notice will be given to any one. **ANN BARBER.**

Newport, February 8, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

WILLIAM C. BAEN,

A large assortment of India Cottons, viz.

JALAPORE Sannas,

Baftas,

Mow Sannas,

Mamoodies,

Gurrahs,

Which will be sold, very low, for Cash. *Newport, February 15, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and four Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point, formerly belonging to Giles Slocum, deceased, free of quit-rent.—For further particulars and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS GOULD.

Portsmouth, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

At No. 156, Thames-Street, Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery **GOODS,** consisting of

S UPERFINE, 2d and Hyson, low-priced Broad-Young-Hyson, cloths, Cassimeres, and Hyson-Skin, Velvets, Souchoing, and	Bohea, Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars, Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, and
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambricks, Royal patent Cord, Lutestrings and Persians, various widths and colours, Warranted Morocco, Calf-skin and stuff Shoes, Cork-Soled Do.	Hats of all prices and Nummets—and qualities, both English and American manufactured.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, spinning and knitting; cotton Red-Ticks, cotton Shirts, &c. all at the manufactory prices. A few hundred bushels of coarse Exumia Salt, suitable for dairies, &c. The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or approved credit, and all favourably gratefully received. *Newport, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.*

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva. 20 hogheads St. Croix Rum. 60 hogheads New-England Rum. 10 hogheads good Retailing Molasses. 300 bushels old Corn. 200 quintals Scale-Fish. 50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping. 100 barrels Prime and Me's Pork.

A L S O

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms. Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread. *Newport, November 23, 1804.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the estate of her late husband, Nathan Miller, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, Executrix.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-cask. 4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or lesser quantity. Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hoghead. Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the cask. Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box. Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large Kettles.—All of which the will dispose of, as can be purchased in this town. *Newport, May 11, 1804.*

POETRY.

From the (N. Y.) MORNING CHRONICLE.

ODE,

Sung at the Sixth Anniversary of the New-York BELLES LETTRES CLUB, on Saturday evening, January 5, 1855.

SWELL, swell the cheerful song,
Let echo fill the strains prolong.
The strains that hail our natal day:
That day, when first with friendship warm'd,
Our hearts the social union form'd.
Full many a year has sped its flight,
While we, with ever fresh delight,
Have well improv'd youth's rosy hours.
And learning's wreath entwined with flowers;
Exhaustless may our friendship be,
Firm as the rock that braves the sea;
Our solace 'mid a world of strife,
Our shelter from the storms of life.

The Power Supreme, that reigns above,
The great—unwasting source of love,
Approves those virtuous, social ties;
Oh! may they be our boast and pride
As long as life's warm currents glide;
And oft may Memory fondly call
Her mellow beams on pleasures past,
While fancy o'er the future flies,
And gilds our prospects as they rise:
Exhaustless may our friendship be,
Firm as the rock that braves the sea;
Our solace 'mid a world of strife,
Our shelter from the storms of life.

Yet pause those notes of joy;
Let grief our hearts employ,
For brothers sunk in death's repose.
But late, like verdant flowers they grew,
So rich, alas! as transient too;
May no unhallowed hand molest
The lowly pillow where they rest;
But morn, with early dew drops lave
The turf that wraps each youthful grave.
Soon as this dream of life is o'er,
We meet again to part no more;
Where pure as Heaven, shall ever glow
These fond attachments form'd below.

"The sigh is breath'd, the tear is shed,"
Affection's sacred tribute paid,
Again let mirth her powers resume;
Let pleasure's soul enlivening smile,
With wit and song the hours beguile;
And ever, as the sparkling glass
Around his festive board we pass,
With rapture each this wish impart,
The generous offspring of the heart;
Exhaustless may our friendship be,
Firm as the rock that braves the sea;
Our solace 'mid a world of strife,
Our shelter from the storms of life.

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

No. XXIV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

"Oh! grant an honest fame or grant me none."
TO love praise, as the chief good, is not only irrational, as it is over-rating its worth; it is also criminal, as it hazards our virtue. The mind can admit but one ruling principle; and reason and religion require this principle to be that of duty. To obey ambition more than conscience, is to receive a rebellious usurper into the throne of the lawful sovereign; and prefer a cruel and capricious tyranny to a just, a mild and salutary government.

We ought certainly to doubt the lawfulness of a pursuit in which success must throw suspicion upon our moral character. But unanimous praise, could we obtain it, must create this suspicion, because it is known to be seldom, or never, the attendant of strict probity. To be popular with all men of every character, proves that our virtue, if not mixed with vice, does not rise above mediocrity. All men will never agree to praise eminent goodness; because some will envy it; some will not understand it; too habituated to narrow views, to perceive its principles or its scope; and some will read in it a reprimand of their own vice or imperfection. But how can one be universally praised; and be at the same time manly and honest? In order to this, he must take care to make no enemies; and to make no enemies, what flexibility, what accommodation is necessary. He must flatter the vain, indulge the capricious, connive at the profligate, dissemble and temporize to a degree abhorrent from religion; and debasing to honour.

Observe the inconsistencies, vices and follies of those who have no higher principle of conduct than regard to human opinion; and are slaves to the thirst of praise. Solicitous only for the outside of their character, deeming nothing wicked, which is not public, they lie under no restraint from secret sins; and satisfied with captivating the eyes of strangers, often display the most odious deformities of character in the intercourse of private and domestic life. Moved by vanity and the fear of being singular, they practice fashionable vices, against conviction and even without appetite; and from a spirit of compliance defend errors and abuses shocking to reason; and injurious to morality. It cannot be doubted, that many are seduced into real or pretended infidelity by a weak ambition to recommend themselves to those whose praise is a reward, and whose censure is a punishment. Fancying in this way to establish a claim to superior acuteness, courage, independence or liberality, they profess to doubt where the rest of the world believe; and by their clear optics to see only traces of imposture or fable in that revelation, which those whom their modesty brands the dupes of

prejudice and priestcraft, believe to bear the stamp of divinity and truth.

The passion for fame burning in the breasts of conquerors and heroes, has made them the oppressors of liberty, the ravagers of kingdoms and the scourges of mankind. In private life excessive regard to the opinion of others operates mischief and folly; and is seen in the extravagance of dress and living; and in all the sickly forms of affectation. We experience its misery, when sensibility to praise and blame, admiration and contempt, mingles anxieties with all our social pleasures, renders every just a sting; and every calumny a rankling sore; and commits our happiness to the inconsideration, the malice or the selfishness of mankind.

Let us then desire reputation for its advantages and pleasures; but desire it only in proportion to its worth; and with such moderation, as never to be seduced into criminality or folly by excessive vanity or ambition. By maintaining on our minds a constant regard to an Almighty Witness, and the approbation of conscience, we may rise above the censures and plaudits, the scoffs and flatteries of the universe besides; and be

"Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, uneduc'd, untir'd."

PAPER-HANGINGS & BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, March 8, 1855.*

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, On the 2d Day of May ensuing at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

A LOT of LAND containing four acres, late the property of JONATHAN MARSH, deceased, lying on the Road leading to the Beach, opposite the Wind-Mill.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, Auc'rs.
Newport, March 8, 1855.

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, On the 23d Inst. at X o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

A LOT of LAND on Easton's Point, with a Dwelling-House thereon, late belonging to Tony Taylor, deceased.—The conditions of Sale to be made known at the time and place proposed.—For further particulars enquire of CLARKE RODMAN.

Newport, the 5th of 3d Mon. 1855.

To be Let, at PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 25th day of March inst. at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Brick-Market.

THE Town-Marsh, adjoining to the Pond and Beach, for the term of one year, a Lot of Land of 5 acres, known by the name of the Gallows-Field, for the term of 5 years.—Also a Lot, called the Malt-Lot, for the term of 5 years.—The conditions to be made known at the time and place. *Newport, March 8, 1855.*

FOR SALE,

(If applied for soon)

A NEW Vessel, now on the stocks, at Fall-River, of about 50 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet in the hold.—She is built of the best of oak timber and plank, and will be launched in the course of this month.—For terms, and further particulars, apply to

DAVID SANDFORD, at West-Port, Or. SIMEON BORDEN, at Fall-River.
West-Port, March 6, 1855.

A S A SHAW,

At No. 72, BROAD STREET, Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received, a Quantity of GRASS-SEEDS, viz.

CLOVER, Red-Top, Burden's and Herd's-Grass Seeds; all of which will be disposed of, as low as can be purchased in Newport. Likewise—A few bushels of clean Flax-Seed.

A L S O.

A general Assortment of West-India GOODS, as usual.
Newport, March 8, 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs.—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } Executors.
Newport, March 16, 1855.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attorneys to settle.
Newport, January 18, 1855.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havana Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 straws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.
Newport, April 6, 1855.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Newport Mercury, **A** GENERAL assortment of School Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morfe's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationery, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchased elsewhere.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.

Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calmancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.

superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and taffets.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1854.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.
Newport, October 26, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs.—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, Exec'x.
BENJAMIN HADWEN, Exec'r.
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1854.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tile by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Newport, August 9, 1854.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the 25th of March next, **THAT** Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling House, Barn, Crib, and other buildings thereon standing.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,

At Newport

February 1, 1855.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1854.

Just Landed, and for Sale by

WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of Fresh Raisins—and
15 Casks of fresh Figs.
Newport, Jan. 18, 1855.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

Seventy-three hogheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dried Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, August 17, 1854.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

THE Subscriber, being appointed Administrator of the estate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, merchant, deceased requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to the said Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, Adm'x.
Newport, February 23, 1855.

To Delinquent Subscribers

THE subscriber has taken every reasonable method, to collect the arrearages due from delinquent subscribers to the Newport Mercury, and those indebted for advertisements, without success.—She is now determined to adopt some new method—consequently an agreement has been made with GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Esq. to collect all accounts (of more than three years standing) that remain unsettled, on or before the **FIRST DAY OF APRIL, NEXT.**—Those who cannot make it convenient, to pay upon so short a notice, are informed, that their Notes will be taken, payable in **sixty days.**—No further Notice will be given to any one.
ANN BARBER.
Newport, February 8, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

WILLIAM C. BAEN,
A large assortment of India Cottons, viz.

JALAPORE Sannas,

Baftas,

Mow Sannas,

Mamoodies,

Gurrahs,

Which will be sold, very low, for Cash.

Newport, February 15, 1855.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and four Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point, formerly belonging to Giles Slocum, deceased, free of quit-rent.—For further particulars and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS GOULD.

Portsmouth, 1st of 3d mo. 1855.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

At No. 156, Thames-Street, Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, consisting of

SUPERFINE, 2d and Hyson, low-priced Broad-Young-Hyson, cloths, Cassimeres, and Hyson-Skin, Velvets, Souchoing, and Teas.
White and coloured 6-4 Bohea.
Royal patent Cord. Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars.
Lutestrings and Persians, various widths and colours. Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Warranted Morocco, Caffia,
Calf-skin and stuff Pepper,
Shoes. Pimento,
Cork-Soled Do. Starch,
Hats of all prices and Nutmegs—and
qualities, both English and Ginger,
and American manufactured.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, spinning and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred bushels of coarse Exumia Salt, suitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.
Newport, 1st of 3d mo. 1855.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.

20 hogheads St. Croix Rum.

60 hogheads New-England Rum.

10 hogheads good Retailing Molasses.

300 bushels old Corn.

200 quintals Scale-Fish.

50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.

100 barrels Prime and Mefs Pork.

A L S O

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.

L I K E W I S E

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.
Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.
Newport, November 23, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the estate of her late husband, Nathaniel Miller, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs.—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, Executrix

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-cask.

4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or lesser quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hoghead.

Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the cask.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate in the box.

Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large Kettles.—All of which she will dispose of, as can be purchased in this town.

Newport, May 11, 1854.